THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. MAEDERS

^^

ter was notoriously difficult to enter Mrs. Maeders, pathetically. "What for those who had no business back of the stage. Just within, like a squatting bronze idol, Mr. Cutch put his stubborn foot down where it would block the door if it chanced to swing inward to a stranger.

The procession of stage hands, and permitted in stony tolerance, unruixed with recognition. The only occasion on which he was recollected even so much as to have lifted his eyebrows at a living soul was when Mrs. Maeders played her first engagement at the Adelphi. She had simply said, "Good-night, Mr. Cutch," as she went home after the first performance. By Tuesday evening it had become a tradition throughout the theater that Mr. Cutch had wrinkled his forehead at Mrs. Macders when she put the prefix to his name.

Everybody loved Mrs. Maeders, Conventional good nature became transformed through her artless rature into a sort of majestic graciousness. She never wore a property smile. Even the leading man was devoted to her. Perhaps it was on that very account that her husband used to declare adjectively, resting his elbow on the bar and talking over his a m:

"Rollins is too blanked woodeny for leads." And again, with more emphatic amplification; "Too blanketyblanked woodeny to play opposite parts to my wife. I tell you, sir, my wifis the greatest emotional actress this continent ever produced or ever will produce, when it comes to that, . . . Have another."

Then they would all silently have another, in elequent assent. It was the misfortune of Mrs. Maed-

ers that she loved her husband, and for this fact he had become an indispensable adjunct to the company in the capacity of special advertising agent, his specialty being the hotel

The first time be attempted the stage entrance at the Adelphi he struck the door against Mr. Cutch's foot, and was sent storming around to the box office, where the manager gave him a stage ticket. Mrs. Maeders indignantly protested that she would never play In the house if her husband was denied admission to the stage, so Mr. Cutch, being duly instructed, withdress

That was Monday evening, By Tuesday Macders had conquered his rerentment, and in a spasm of semimaudlin magnanimity essayed to be jecosely familiar with Mr Cutch. It was a failure. Mr. Cutch was particularly morose that night-if there could be any particularity about his moodsfor McCleachy, the stage carpenter, had been disrespectful, had said things about Mr. Cutch within his hearing. had left ar empty packing case in an upper entrance for him to back his shins on and, when Mr. Cutch objected. had snarled back at htm, suggesting unpleasant alternative, which Mr Cutch silently declined, and kept his eyes open for revenge. If was not an opportune moment for Maeders in liquor to effect a reconciliation.

He shunted himself off zigzag about the back of the stage, to tumble over properties, block up the entrance, and be a general nuisance to the company, until suddenly he disappeared.

Meanwhile Mr. Cutch had given all his attention to McGeachy, who had left his overcoat across a chair which stood beside the offending packing case, and when presently the carpen ter was called to the other side of the stage. Mr. Cutch saw his opportunity, marched over-looking straight, ahead of him-brushed by the chair, and, as if by accident, tumbled the long coat off into the packing case.

The cover was resting against the wings, and Mr. Cutch laid it over the case and screwed it down very softly, wouldnt' hear it so that McGeachy from the other side of the stage. After this Mr. Cutch resumed his place at the door, removed the stick with which had secured it, and called two of the "grips" to put the case away in the storeroom

They carried it in and left it on the floor there is a corner, remarking that it was infernally heavy, and that Cutch thought he owned the theater from way be ordered people around.

He never trusted them to finish the jeb, but bound that it should be thoroughly attended to, left his post again. and with as casual an air as it possible for him to assume, strolled nto the storeroom and spent ten minutes at piling up all the heaviest baggage he could fird on top of the case which held McGeschy's ulster. Any other man would have smiled to him- in the chain of circumstances surroundloneliness of its-repressed part of the dramatic smile-but Mr. Cutch could open his countenance at some point.

When the evening's performance was over, Mrs. Maeders was inquiring for her husband. "Has anyone seen my husband?" she asked. Several had seen him quite in his normal condition, but forebore to mention that explicitly.

Rollins, the leading man, saw Mrs. Maeders to the hotel, as he frequently did, and then, for her sake, went to look up the husband. He was not to be found, although Rolling inquired conscientiously through the hotel and looked in at every bar on his way back to the theater. There he found Mc-Geachy, swearing profoundly about his lost overcoat, but willing to admit, in parenthesis that every one had left the theater and that "Maeders must

be layin' in the booze somewhere. His wife had learned never to despair of him before daylight, but at rehearsal next morning she was nearly frantic with apprehension, and testimony was taken of nearly every one about the stage. Almost every one had seen him back of the stage the night before no one had remembered him going out, though he might have gone a dozen

times without being noticed. "Why should he go out again, when

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR BELLAVITA

The stage door of the Adelphi thea- | he knew I was on the stage?" asked would be go out for?" which was an awkward question to answer under the circumstances. She feared that he had wandered away through the streets and come to grief in some way. She hardly entertained an idea that he might have been locked up for drunkenness, the authorized company, Mr. Cutch reflecting that he was too conspicuous a gentleman for a mistake of that sort to occur. Perhaps he had been sandbagged for the sake of his watch, which she had given him at Christmas. Or, possibly, he had reached the water front and fallen overboard. This possibility caused the poor woman's heart to jump painfully, and her lips turned ashy as she pleaded again: ashy as she pleaded again:

"Oh, you don't think he theater, do you?"

They hunted through the theater, from the "gridiron" to the darkest corner under the stage, and even searched the coal bin and the furnace room. They remembered him standing by the prompter's desk, early in the evening, where he had evinced active symptoms of going on the stage, and had to be ouxed away. He had been seen leaning against the wall, behind the back drop, alone in the darkness, drinking out of a flask. The witness of this episode-though much aggrieved by the loneliness of it-represed part of the evidence out of regard for Mrs. Maeders. The missing man had also been noticed, at one moment, sitting on a chair in an upper entrance, in an attitude expressive of extreme weariness and abandon, and the next instant-lo! he was not; but as if the stage had swallowed him, like a harlequin.

After this testimony they took up the unt again and searched all through the old traps and paraphernalia beneath the stage, almost hoping som of them-that they should find him with his neck broken; then repenting the cruel wish, as they thought of Mrs Maeders. It was solely on her accounthat they had tolerated him at all; for everybody loved Mrs. Maeders, particularly the leading man.

Mr. Cutch, of course, had been suspected by McGeachy of spiriting away his overcoat, but he felt that no direct satisfaction could be obtained; sooner might milk be stricken from a split rock. The back of the house had been dominated by that petty tyrant for some twenty years, and no one had ever been known to get even with him. So, while the carpenter uttered sound ing vows to heaven at heart, he considered the affair a closed transaction

and-bought a new coat. The Maeders company had finished the week, and departed to another stand. All had been done that was possible to a zealous police, reinforced with money, and urged by the tears of Mrs. Maeders; but her husband had not been found, nor any trace of him discovered.

The very latest impression of the affair remaining in Mr. Cutch's conscieniousness was a traveling dress, leaning against her theater trunks, while she scanned, with streaming eyes, the magnificent bar bill accomplished by Mr. Maeders. might well have been weeping over the size of the bill; but, in fact, her grief was wholly personal, tender, and altogether endearing.

"All for me," she exclaimed, wretchedly, as she mopped away her tears, after "O. K."-ing the account, and handing it to her manager. "Shall I ever see him again?" There could be no question that she loved him devot-

Upon this recoilection in Mr. Cutch's

mind was superadded a slight film of

suspicion, one day, insidiously spread over the subject by an exceptionally trifling incident; no more, literally, than the unaccustomed droop in his little pet dog's exuberant tall. The doorkeeper owned a pert and dupper little dog, who maintained toward all the world an habitual attitude of officious gaiety, varied by moods of sensitive reserve-a streak entailed by some patrician ancestor, perhaps, and contrasting oddly with that more imnediate and plebeian entailment of him which curled and wagged itself so joyously about everybody's business. Upon the Saturday following the Maeders's engagement a peculiar aspect of melancholy seemed to hang about this fittle creature's demeanor. Mr. Cutch was not aware that he had noticed it at the time, yet the sight of the little delicate black muzzle pointed intently into vacancy, had entered through the man's eyes into his erebrum carrording to the physicalgists), and was there associating itself with other matters and taking its place ing the disappearance of Mr. Maeders, And upon that chair, ere the night had never have smiled without cracking gone, the little curl of the little dog's tail had become a not inconsiderable link.

Silent men are not always wise, but such ideas as they may fortunately possess have at least an unusual opportunity of arranging themselves rder, undisturbed by a nearby clack-

ng tongue In the dark of Sunday morning Mr utch awoke suddenly with a violent start. A slight cold perspiration was on his body. A frightful conclusion had been telegraphed through his slumbers, from the front to the back

of his head, He dressed quietly and stole out of he house without arousing his wife or son, but the little dog went with him, and they moved along together under the dismal twinkle of the street lamps that yet were not extinguished for the approaching dawn.

The man strode with firm and reso ute stealth; the dog's uncertain gait evinced timidity at every step, pausing low and then to lift a deprecatory paw, hanging back in doorways as if oath to go on, sliding out and lifting enward again with a self-encouraging wag of the little tail, which uncuried and dropped lower at every advance, nd hung down almost straight and imp as they reached the stage en-

ance of the Adelphi Theater. The watchman was glad to be re leved at so early an hour. Behind him Mr. Cutch bolted and barred the doors with extraordinary caution, lit several of the lights, and looked down at the log, who cowered and shivered in the corner. The look was as if he spoken; the dog stood up obediently Soid by McGarrah & Thomas, Drug- spoken; the dog stood up obediently gists, 29 Laskawanna ave., Scranton, Pa. and shook himself together. Anen,

without further comment between them, they proceeded to the storeroom, where Mr. Cutch—now in his shirt sleeves—began pulling down the heap of lumber under which he had so mysteriously buried the carpenter's overoat a week before.

As he neared the bottom of the pile te tried to turn his head away while e worked. Once he went away and ened a window wide enough to put is face out and take a few breaths of ir, and then went back to his task

The dog sniffed and sniveled, trembling in mimic agony, and whined as the packing case was gradually discovered. It was a long, narrow box, into which two or three small backing drops had at some time been rolled for transportation, so that it presented very nearly the general proportions of L large-sized coffin.

It did not appear as if one man could possibly lift it if filled, yet Mr. Cutch managed to get it on his back, and stooping nearly double with the weight, bore It out and down the bent and crooked stairway, lighted by a gas jet, caged and flaring, into the furnace oom into the sub-cellar, where the huge furnace was set that heated the entire building in which the theater

Mr. Cutch had uncovered the fire, and it now began to glow with a blush hungry luster. He lit his pipe and surrounded himself thickly with its fumes, into which the little dog thrust his head with a graceful movement. Presently the fire was roaring red. Mr. Cutch, raising the box by a crane set into the cemented floor, swung it in endwise upon the flery bed, closing the furnace door with a clang that echoed

through the empty theater. On Monday evening the Maeders empany played a return engagement at the Adelphi Theater. It was a bitter cold midwinter night, yet the star declared to Mr. Cutch that her dressing oom had never been so comfortable. He looked at her from under his gnarled and grizzly brows steadily for a brief instant, then turned his gaze down upon the dog, who backed away and slunk rapidly out of sight behind

Mrs. Maeders's sweet face and her soft, tender, tremulous lips, still bore the mark of passionate grief, but "evry one is so good to me," she said, that it helps me to bear it." Mrs. Maeders was loved by every one-more especially by the leading man .-Wolstan Dixey in Waterbury Magazine.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

New Skirts-Waists-Black Taffeta Silks - Outdoor Garments - Auswers to Correspondents.

pecial Correspondence of The Tribune New York, Oct. 6.-1t was to be hoped. ian ever, and one hand must now be derain, or alowing it to drag several inches. How the long skirt is to be managed with a long, baggy cloak, is a problem yet to be solved. Dress skirts are necessarily shaped to suit the wearer, therefore they are in considerable variety.

A TWO-PIECE SKIRT ermed the "stretch back" is only adaptd to slender figures, and the sides being different it is difficult to cut. One seam comes at the left side, where the skirt opens, and the other is bias, and at the center of the back. A second is of three pieces—a gored front breadth and two side pieces which also form the back. A hird is in four pieces opening at the side end the one admitting of home dressmaksams. A gored front, two side pieces and two back breadths. This shape nas been in use for two or three years.

THE COMING SKIRT

has one large box plait at the back and xtending to the end of the train; but so skilful must be the cut, that only experts will undertake the task. Over-skirts on most of the imported dresses pen at the side, and form the train at he back; the underskirt being visible only at the front and sides. An elegant hellotrope velvet dress, trimmed on overskirt, waist and sleeves with satin applique figures dotted within and witherystal beads, and throughout by silver fox fur, was an fllustration of this style. A no less ele-gant black velvet costume, was ornanented with beaded and spangled black silk passementeric, and bordered by chin-chilla; a blue velvet dress, again with a ong overskirt, has black and steel trimfinished in fringe, A royal purpl velvet, has purple silk embroidery intermixed with purple beads.

CHANGES IN WAISTS are brought about by turning back the fronts and forming scalloped or small pointed revers, or revers cut into diminutive points; and as a matter of urse the gimpe effect continues. Tucks, tightly drawn up, are now more fashionble for fronts than shirring or colored ends dotted on white satin between two rows of tucks, lends charm to both Sleeves have an ormentation at the top

n harmony with the still flaring cuff.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK es no prestige, but rather increases opplarity, and the reigning idea in both black or colors is a soft, smooth finish. After all, however, wools are more suitable for street wear, and as "roughing it" is now the fashion, every well-pro-vided woman has a dress and often an ergarment of estament cravenette in aable for golf or bicycling, being finished y a process which renders it water-croof without the least mixture of rubber. With an outfit of this fabric, one may efy the elements and still appear stylsh. It comes in black, blue, brown, green

EVERYBODY MAY BE SUITED this season in an outdoor garment, they are so varied, as between the short jacket nd long cloak, come the intermediate tyle; three-quarter length garments, isually with fitted backs and hip seams. These may be plain and trimmed with bias buttons, or elaborately braided, and of course a fur collar, or an edging of fur is always a handsome addition. Many medium-sized circular capes are shows, a velour border being particularly desirable, or black velvet and black passemen erie are a never falling combination.

VERY LONG CLOAKS ulster shape will be used by perso of good taste only for carriage or evening some actually dragging several They are in many cases beautiully ornamented with contrasting emroldery or self-colored braiding, and are or the most part in very pale tan or a sinkish gray, and a colored revers and collar lining impart an effective contrast. \$125 is about the usual price for such garments. An exquisite purple velvet cloak was trimmed with white satin applique designs, edged with raised satin cord and

rystal bends s just in style, as both plain or fancy stripes are fashionable, particularly those having the Oriental stripes. Crimped saby ribbon appliqued on plain colored or white silk, in clusters of large loops or any fancy figures, are brought out for

waists or combination costumes. "Emma Blair": Plain velvet hats are delightful change from those overloaded by plumage, and a single buckle, or handsome chiffon or feather butterfly is the most recherche trimming. -Fannie Field.

is there Acid Your

That rheumatism in its worst form can be cured by proper treatment is shown by this interview with Mat Tanner, of 231 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y. He said: "I was taken with rheumatism that began in my hips and spread throughout my body. For two years and a half I was confined to my bed. I employed nine of the best physicians of Albany, and two specialists from New York, but all declared my case hopeless. My niece recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The use of several boxes enabled me to leave my bed and go about with crutches. Finally I abandoned the crutches, and am now as well as ever. No praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is too strong for my case. MAT TANNER."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of Sept., 1898. NEILE F. TOWNER, Notary Public. -From the Albany (N.Y.) Journal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as lecomotor auxis, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

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SEWARDS PLAN TO SAVE THE UNION

PROPOSED DICTATORSHIP AND A FOREIGN WAR.

Wanted at the Beginning of Lincoln's Term to Change the Issue Away from Slavery and Provoke a Union Spirit by Tackling France and Spain.

oseph O'Connor, in Post-Express. There is a disposition among the

persons who profess to write American history to belittle the character of with the example of the bicycle skirt, and those of the "Rainy, Day Clubs," that walking skirts would be shaped with some regard to common sense and cleanliness; instead, however, they are longer raphy of Seward, written by Frederic William H. Seward. They seem to raphy of Seward, written by Frederic Bancroft, and the author has given a foretaste of the book in a paper, published in Harper's Magazine, on ard's Proposition of April 1, 1861, for a Foreign War and a Dietatorship." The paper describes the position of Seward in Lincoln's cabinet during the first month of the administration, when he was the controlling spirit. It is said, that during that time he was hopeful of preserving the Union without war and because war came, it is taken for granted that it could not have been prevented. This is the usual attitude of the historian. He assumes that be-cause a thing took place nothing else would have happened, and he devotes himself to showing that nothing else would have been so good for the world. It is a very comfortable doctrine, but sheer nonsense none the less. Sew ard's optimism was by no means so foolish as it is now the fashion to suppose. What is there so very unreasonable in supposing that the people of the United States would hesitate about plunging into a desperate civil war Is it not a simple fact that if rel at home; they could have known beforehand the character of such a war, it would never have taken place? Out of many contingencies, in the event of war, the result that came to pass was the only one probably that would have united the republic. The people north and south were acting largely under delusions, and men like Seward hoped for a return to sober second thought before actual fighting began.

SECESSION.

South Carolina secoded December 20. 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January II. 1861; Georgia, January 20, 1861; Louisiana, January 26 1861; and Texas, February 1, 1861. Early in that month the Confederacy was formed; and Davis was made president of the provisional government February 18,1861. These events took place before Lincoln's mauguration; and until the firing on Fort Sumter, no furthed step had been gained for the secession movement. Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas had voted secession down; and Kentucky and Tennessee had refused even to call a convention. Virginia's action was taken as late as April 4th. It seems over enough now that if peace could have been preserved six months the Confederacy of the seven cotton states would have gone to pieces; and it was in the full consciousness of that fact that the leaders of the secession movement in South Car olina attacked Fort Sumter. Roger A. Prvor, of Virginia, made a speech urging that policy as the only resort and saying that it would bring the Old Dominion into line within "an hour by Shrewsbury clock

MEETING AN EMERGENCY.

It was a desperate emergency; and t was to meet it that Seward subnitted to the president his proposition of April 1, 1861. It was first given out by Hay and Nicolay in their life of Lincoln. The assertion that it involved the deposition of the president and the choice of a dictator is absurd, as there is nothing of the sort proposed and it would be something like lunacy for a secretary of state to submit such a proposition to the president for his aproyal. Seward started out with the plain statement of an obvious fact, that no public policy had been determined upon during the past month, and that t was time to turn aside from the distribution of patronage and decide upon a policy. We who are old enough to recall those days can remember that the rush of office-seekers to Washington, at such a crisis in national affairs. was denounced by men of all parties as a disgrace to the country. For a home policy the secretary of state made this proposition:

'I am aware that my views are sindea as a ruling one, namely, that we must change the question before the

disunion. In other words, from what woud be regarded as a party question to one of patriotism or union. cupation or evacuation of Fort Sumter, athough not in fact a slavery or a party question, is so regarded. Witness the temper manifested by the Republicans in the free states, and even by the Union men in the South. I would therefore terminate it as a safe means for changing the issue. I deem it fortunate that the last administration created the necessity. For the rest, I would simultaneously defend and reinforce all the ports in the Gulf, and have the navy recalled from foreign stations to be prepared for a blockade. Put the island of Key West under martial law. This will raise distinctly the question of union or disunion. I would maintain every fort and possession is

the South. Now, the essential point in this polcy, that of making the issue simply one of union or disunion, was that on which the nation began to wage the Civil war, and President Lincoln kept t so steadfastly in view that he declared, when urged to preclaim the mancipation of the slaves, that his purpose was to save the union, and that if he could save it by leaving slavery alone he would leave it alone, and that if he could save it by destroying slavery he would take that To meet this idea the very course. name of the Republican party was for a time merged in that of the "Union party." Nothing could have been wiser, as it brought the people of the north, of all parties, and the people of the border states, into full harmony with the administration at the very moment when harmony was vital.

SEWARD'S FOREIGN POLICY. But it is Seward's proposition for ? foreign policy that has met with the sharpest censure, and there can be no doubt that there was a touch of the unscrupulous wisdom of Machiavelli in it. To put the case roundly he advised foreign controversy and even the possibility of foreign war in order to direct attention from the quar

"I would demand explanations from Spain and France categorically at once I would seek explanations from Great Britain and Russia and send agents into Canada, Mexico and Central America to rouse a vigorous continental spirit of independence on this con tinent against European intervention. And, if satisfactory explanations are not received from Spain and Francwould convene congress and declare war again them. But whatever policy we adopt, there must be an energetic prosecution of it. For this purpose it must be somebody's business to pursue and direct it incessantly. Either the president must do it himself, and be all the while active in it, or devolve upon some member of his cabinet. Once adopted, debates on it must end, and all agree and abide. It is not in my especial province; but I neither seek to evade or assume the responsi-

There can be no doubt as to the unifying power of a foreign war; and we have had a recent proof of it in the sudden welding of northern and southern sentiment when we began the war with Spain. It is an old and ever popular device of statesmanship; and the only peculiarity about Seward's suggestion was the frankness with which it was made. And if there ever was an instance in which such an exedient could be adopted with honorwhich is doubtful-it was when Seward urged it for it was the offer of a choice between civil war and foreign

NOT FLIMSY PRETEXTS. It is assumed that the pretext set up

by Seward were flimmy; but some of them would be considered a cause of war in our day, or even in 1861, if the struggle for national existence had not come suddenly and absorbed all our resources and energies. The sible cause of controversy with Spata her attempt to subjugate Santo Domingo, which continued for four years. The distrust of France involved the graver matter of the overthrow of Mexican republic and the erection of an empire with a Eur pean prince on the throne. Six months later, October 1861, a convention was signed at London between England, France and Spain for co-organion in a demand upon Mexico for the fulfillment of varous obligations and the disputen of an expedition to compet redress, seizing Mexican custom houses if necessary to secure payment of claims. It was provided that there should be no attempt at overthrowing the Mexican government and no conquest of Mexican territory. Hut the French emperor lost no time in violating these conditions, as one party or another to such agreements always does. The result ustified Seward's foresight but it was not until after the civil war that he and water of the same degree of saltgular, and perhaps not sufficiently ex-plained. My system is built upon this could resume his wartike purpose. Then he had the satisfaction of telling the Emperor Napoleon in diplomatic but public from one upon slavery, or about peremptory language to take himself slavery, for a question upon union or lout of Mexico at once; and a rapid in the man's body was good only for this popular dainty.



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MME. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH at . -Jonas Long's Sons

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oncentration of troops under Phil. Sheridan, in the direction of the Mexcan frontier was a blat that brought quick compliance. And yet Frederic Bancroft talks of Sewarf's unticipation of what took place as a wild illu- i to be "as black as ink." Two pints of sion. If we had failed in the civil salt solution were then injected into war to re-establish the Union, what his veing, and in the course of a few sort of a position would America have been in-with Canada backed by England on the north and Mexico backed by France on the south?

NEW CURE FOR POISONING.

Man Bled Almost to Death to Save His Life. From Pearson's Weekly

The bleeding of a man almost to death in order to save his life seems like a contradiction in terms, but it is neverthless, a fact according to the statement of the chief of the medical staff of a London hospital. The case was a commun enough one, a poor wretch tired of life having taken a large dose of laudanum in order to put

an effectual end to his miseries As soon as he was taken to the hospital the physician set to work with a stomach pump and exhausted all the usual methods known to the fruternity in treating cases of poisoning, but to no avail. The noison had passed from the man's stomach into his blood and in splite of everything he sank lower and lower, until he was actually breathing only five times in five min-

The patient, acording to the physician, was practically dead, his blood, which was circulating slewly in his body, being impregnated with the polaon, when suddenly, with a brillant inspiration, which it is believed marks a new era in the treatment of this form of poisoning the physician decid ed that the only way to get the poison out of the man's body was to remove the blood which contained it

He knew, as everybody knows, that the body ordinarily is equal to any demand made upon it, and will soon manufacture blood for itself, provided that the quantity of blood withdrawn from the veins is made up by a correspending quantity of a solution of salt

ness as the blood itself. The risk was, of course, enormous, but the circumstances waranted the life at all, seeing that consciousness had almost, if not entirely, vanished.

Accordingly, two pints of blood were taken from the man, and it was found minutes he began to breathe more rapidly, and one by one the organs seemd to begin to resume the normal exercise of their functions. For days the man had to be carefully

reated, but now he is thoroughly well and without any suspicion of having gone through the valley of the shadow

AN ISLAND OF FLOWERS.

From the Youth's Companion.

The Scilly Islands may very justly be termed flower islands, for a large part of their surface is given up to the cultivation of flowers, and the great majority of their people spend their lives in attending to the plants, from which all the wealth of the islands is

drawn. The inhabitants have had other cocupations before they settled down to flower growing. At one time they were wreckers, and at a later period them went into a more legitimate business, and devoted themselves to the raising of early potatoes. There was money to be made out of thein, and the islands prospered until prosperity bore its usual fruit in the shape of competition. The Channel islanders took to growing potatoes, and the potato trade of the Scilly Islands was killed. Thereupon the islanders betook themselves to flower growing, giving the greater part of

their attention to the narcissi. In St. Mary's alone nearly a quarter of the cultivated area of the island in devoted to flowers. In the month of February last year, 32? tons of flowers ere exported from this one island. About 200 boxes go to the ton, and as each hex contains from three to twelve spikes of flowers it is easy to see that the number of flowers sent out from

the island was not trifling. The inhabitunts of these islands are a wise people. They do not believe in wasting time. As soon as the forcing of the narcissi is over the houses are filled with tomato plants, and for taking of it, for such life as there was | months there is a continuous supply of